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ABSTRACT

Description of the U. S. Educational and Cultural Exchange Program concentrates on the extensive work performed by cooperating private organizations. Several classified lists of organizations are included. Nine tables include: (1) exchanges with each country, 1949-69; (2) fields of specialization by category of grantee; (3) distribution of grantees in the United States; (4) total participants in the program; (5) women grantees as compared to total exchanges; (6) sources of funds, fiscal years 1968 and 1969; (7) countries which share costs of exchange; (8) total funds obligated, fiscal years 1965-69; and (9) expenditures by country, fiscal year 1969. An appendix contains a list of performing arts groups and athletic teams sent abroad in 1969. (RL)

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INTERNATIONAL

EXCHANGE - 1969

A REPORT
OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



GERMAN NEWSMAN Kurt Gehrman of the "Neue Ruhr/Rhein Zeitung" of Essen, a U.S. leader exchange grantee, talks with farmer Clarence Voss of Kingsley, Iowa. His interview was arranged by the Sioux City Mayor's Committee for International Visitors, an affiliate of COSERV, a private group which programs exchange grantees in 75 major cities. Looking on is Ardyce Rohr, county 4-H and youth leader.

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* Throughout this report, 1969 refers to the fiscal year 1969, that is, the period July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1969.

Partners In Exchange....

Strictly speaking, the educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State is not a "government program" at all. Rather, to an extent extraordinary in any government-sponsored enterprise, every step depends upon the expertise and collaboration of private groups, private individuals and private institutions. At most, the State Department serves as a catalyst, a go-between among members of a vigorous partnership.

Certainly, if the State Department had no private partners, if it *were* the only agency involved, the whole exchange program would change drastically in character. Quite possibly, it could not be carried on at all in its present form.

Even the financial contributions from private sources are sizable. A calculation for the 1968-69 academic year shows that \$9,199,778 in scholarships, grants or services were provided for academic grantees alone, by U.S. schools, colleges and universities and by American private foundations and similar agencies. This is roughly one-fourth the State Department's entire budget for all exchanges in that period. So large a proportion of private contribution is by no means unique to this year; it has been characteristic almost since the program's beginning.

The cooperation of universities and the academic community generally, both in the United States and abroad, is, of course, the heart of educational exchange, and accounts for by far the largest share of funds and efforts contributed from private sources. But in other types of exchange as well—arranging observation tours of the United States for foreign leaders, mounting special study programs for selected grantees, counseling the Department on professional exchange problems—private agencies and individuals are essential to the program's basic quality and success.

Cooperation comes from private groups and individuals overseas as well as in the United States, but we will look here particularly at the program's American partners. The lists on the next pages of some representative U.S. private groups, other than universities, which cooperate with the U.S. exchange program, give an indication of how broadly the program involves the American private community and its professional, scholarly, business and community organizations. The organizations listed—and it is at best only a partial list—are largely national groups. Not included are the hundreds of local service agencies, radio and TV stations, museums, schools, labor unions, Chambers of Commerce, and social welfare and other orga-

nizations with interests roughly paralleling those on the national level, which take part either as active hosts or sponsors of foreign exchange visitors.

For example, private U.S. business and professional organizations give valuable support by helping foreign visitors get a firsthand view of how the United States "works" and of the people who make it work.

America's press and its radio and TV broadcasting companies cooperate generously, repeatedly opening their offices and studios to foreign media visitors on tours of inquiry and consultation. The hosts include not only major newspapers and networks, but local papers and broadcasters, including student publications, to help give visitors a real sense of the meaning of "freedom of the press" in this country. Nor are all their foreign visitors merely observers. Each year a group of 15 to 20 foreign radio and television professionals is offered a 3-month program which includes 6 weeks of actual working experience at broadcasting stations as well as a seminar at Syracuse University. Syracuse University is given a State Department grant to conduct this program. With the cooperation of local newspapers, Indiana University has carried out a similar program for foreign journalists for nearly 20 years.

Other American businesses receive many foreign visitors interested in American management and the U.S. economic system. For example, 1969 leader grantee Dr. Jaime Abut, Dean of the School of Business Administration at National University, Rosario, Argentina, whose special interest was management training, was able to discuss many practical problems of business management training, and see actual training programs in operation at IBM, the National Cash Register Company, the Gillette Company and the New York Stock Exchange, as well as to visit schools of business in U.S. universities. In another instance, Farmland Industries in Kansas City, one of the largest farm cooperatives in the United States, was a principal host to Mr. John Poku, the National Secretary of Ghana's National Farmer's Union, who is organizing farm cooperatives in Ghana. In addition to detailed discussion on cooperative methods, Mr. Poku received a gift of 12 training films for use in the Ghana union.



INDIAN LEGISLATOR Kedar Panday from the state of Bihar, tours his first American newspaper plant, the "State-Times" in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Many U.S. newspapers similarly cooperate in the U.S. exchange program by receiving foreign exchange visitors.

BUSINESS AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Advertising Agencies
American Bankers Association
Association of American Railroads
Committee for Economic Development
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic National Committee
Governors' Conference
Republican National Committee

SCHOLARLY PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Council of Learned Societies*
American Economic Association
American Library Association
American Political Science Association
American Psychological Association
American Sociological Association
Modern Languages Association of America
National Academy of Sciences*
National Geographic Society
Social Science Research Council

SOME OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

LAW ORGANIZATIONS

American Bar Association
American Society of International Law
Association of American Law Schools
Inter-American Bar Association
International Legal Center*

PRESS, TELEVISION AND RADIO

American Broadcasting Company
American Press Institute
Associated Press
Columbia Broadcasting System
Communications Satellite Corporation
Mutual Broadcasting System
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
National Broadcasting Company
National Educational Television
United Press International
And major local newspapers, radio and TV stations

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

American Friends Service Committee
American Red Cross
Boys' Town
Congress of Racial Equality
Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, Inc.*
General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Federation of the Blind
The National Urban League
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Dental Association
American Medical Association
Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE[†]

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women
American Women in Radio and Television, Inc.
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National League of Women Voters (and its Overseas Education Fund)*
Daughters of the American Revolution

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

American Farm Bureau Federation
Cooperative League of the United States Farmers and World Affairs*
National Farmers Union
National 4-H Club Foundation*
National Grange

[†] Does not include all organizations which may serve as members of advisory groups and commissions, such as the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, the Overseas Schools Advisory Council, and others.

* Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.

BOLIVIAN MAYORESS, Mrs. Aurora J. de Oporto (right) here for League of Women Voters' Overseas Education Fund citizenship seminar, tries on national costume she presented to Mrs. Nixon at the White House. Left to right: Mrs. Sanjines-Goytia, wife of the Bolivian Ambassador; Mrs. Nixon; Mrs. Henry Hoyt, official of the Fund.



Private U.S. organizations which have developed valuable expertise on special areas of the world regularly assist with exchanges with those areas. The Japan Society, Operation Crossroads Africa, the English-Speaking Union and the Center for Inter-American Relations are but a few of those listed in the next pages. The State Department may consult with one or more of these groups in arranging the U.S. program for visitors from the area; or one of the organizations, acting under contract with the Department, may take on the major responsibility for visitor programs in the United States.

For example, when young African leaders come for a 4-6 week observation tour to the United States, Operation Crossroads Africa, under a contract agreement, arranges their observation/study program here. Because of its help, young Americans who have served with Crossroads in Africa are available to meet the Africans and offer them home stays with people who know Africa and its people, needs and problems.

Exchange of teen-agers is conducted entirely by private groups; State Department grants only supplement these groups' private resources. The American Field Service and Youth for Understanding are two examples of such groups which bring young people to live and attend school for a year in American communities. At the pre-graduate college level, the University Religious Conferences of the University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara have, over the past 15 or more years, taken 6-8 American students each summer on a work-study trip to countries of South Asia. Their privately raised funds are supplemented by a small grant from the Department, and they have full responsibility for planning the students' program and activities. In 1969 the National 4-H Clubs Foundation under its International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE)

program, using a supplementary grant-in-aid from the Department, enabled some 50 young farm leaders (mostly agricultural college graduates) from the United States and 11 countries to exchange 6-month visits. In this program, which has been carried on for over two decades (the Department has contributed since 1960), young farmers are chosen and their program on local farms arranged by the IFYE organization.

Many professional organizations bring selected leaders here for short-term intensive study periods, with the State Department providing individual grants to those selected. The American Society for International Law, for example, in 1969 brought a group of legal officers from foreign governments here for an international law seminar developed with Harvard, and 14 exchange grants were arranged for these legal specialists. When the Association of American Law Schools similarly arranged a 1969 program for distinguished foreign jurists to study U.S. legal education, exchange grants were made available to eight of the jurists.

In the arts, the international writing program conducted at the University of Iowa regularly brings foreign creative writers for a year's study and work. In 1969 the State Department jointly sponsored six participants for this program. A unique example of a private exchange in the arts this year was that of Mrs. Adamantia Economides, Keeper of the National Numismatic Museum in Athens, where the holdings of ancient Greek, Roman and Mediterranean coins are of great historical importance. The American Numismatic Society, which provides curatorial training for people from museums in Europe and the Middle East, wished to offer Mrs. Economides a special study program here on museology. An exchange grant was provided to cover her travel costs, and the Society planned her program and paid her living expenses in the United States. Her greater familiarity with American methods will be of considerable value to American scholars who pursue research at her museum in Athens.

Private women's organizations, at their national headquarters and in local communities, are active hosts to foreign women leaders. On occasion they also sponsor special grantees. For instance, the American Association of University Women has for several years sponsored with the State Department a summer-school study pro-



A WILLIAMSBURG INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY is held each year for some 60 foreign graduate students completing studies in the U.S. to hear and discuss views of their American experience. The Assembly, privately funded, gets some U.S. exchange support.

gram for African teachers. The Department pays travel costs for the teachers and works with AAUW on developing the study course. AAUW pays the grantees' tuition and maintenance. The League of Women Voters, through its Overseas Education Fund, puts on, under a contract with the Department, a 2-week seminar on development, welfare and public affairs for Latin American women leaders selected by U.S. embassies in South America in cooperation with

ORGANIZATIONS WITH AREA OR COUNTRY INTERESTS

AFRICA

African-American Institute*
African-American Labor Center*
African Studies Association
Operation Crossroads Africa*

ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

American Friends of the Middle East
American Institute of Cypriot Studies (Cyprus)
American Institute of Indian Studies (India)*
American-Korean Foundation
American Research Institute in Turkey (Ankara)*
American Studies Research Center (India)*
Asia-Foundation*
Asia Society
Association for Asian Studies
China Foundation for the Promotion of
Education and Culture
Japan Society, New York (and other cities)

EUROPE

American-Scandinavian Foundation
Bologna Center, School of Advanced
International Studies, Johns Hopkins
University (Italy)*
English-Speaking Union of the U.S.
Institute of American Studies (Paris)
International Research and Exchanges Board
Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (Austria)*

LATIN AMERICA

Center for Inter-American Relations (New York)
Council for Latin America
Inter-American University Foundation*
Pan American Union
Partners of the Alliance Committees

STUDENT TESTING AND ACCREDITATION

American Association of Collegiate Registrars
and Admissions Officers*
College Entrance Examination Board
Council on Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials
Educational Testing Service

MORE OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

FOUNDATIONS

Barnes Foundation
Carnegie Corporation of New York
The Danforth Foundation
The Ford Foundation
Hazen Foundation, Inc.
Indiana University Foundation*
The Johnson Foundation, Inc. (Racine, Wisconsin)
Mayo Foundation, Inc.
Research Foundation, State University of New York*
The Rockefeller Foundation

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
American Association of State Colleges and Universities
American Council on Education
American Studies Association
American Vocational Association
Council of Graduate Schools in the U.S.
Education and World Affairs
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
National Education Association and its affiliates
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Professions
World Education, Inc.

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE

LABOR OR OTHER UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Actors' Equity Association
AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor—
Congress of Industrial Organizations)
American Federation of Musicians
American Guild of Musical Artists
United Automobile Workers

YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND EXCHANGE GROUPS

TEEN-AGE EXCHANGES

American Field Service*
Experiment in International Living*
International Christian Youth Exchange*
U.S. Catholic Conference*
Youth for Understanding*

OTHER

Boy Scouts of America
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.
Girl Scouts of America
U.S. Youth Council
University Religious Conferences of the
University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara*
World Youth Forum

* Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.



MAYOR WALTER WASHINGTON receives local foreign students in the nation's capital on annual Foreign Students Day, sponsored by the city's Foreign Student Service Council. The Council, privately organized, receives a small exchange program grant.

League members there. In 1969, 14 such leaders received exchange grants to participate. The seminar was followed by a well-managed visit to U.S. cities where state and local League leaders had prepared a full and varied program.

Professional women's groups are also involved. For example, each year for the last several years the American Women in Radio and Television (AWRT) has brought foreign women broadcasters to the United States. AWRT takes major responsibility for the visi-

tors' program and provides half their maintenance while they observe broadcasting facilities and techniques in the United States. The exchange program pays international travel and supplementary maintenance.

Substantial private exchange takes place, of course, without government contribution. The scope of private involvement in exchange is suggested by these figures: in 1969 some 2,200 American universities, corporations, private organizations, and teaching insti-

COMMUNITY SERVICE interests today's foreign students. Akira Shigeoka of Japan, American Field Service student, works in speech therapy at Redlands, California.



tutions such as hospitals, were authorized by the State Department to conduct exchange programs for receiving and training foreign visitors. Of the 45,000 exchange visitors who came to the United States in that year, about 80% came under these authorized private programs. Some were students, others advanced and distinguished professionals in their fields. The State Department reviews applications for private U.S. exchange programs, as it has a legal obligation to do so as a protection to exchange visitors, and designates those which meet necessary standards. Visas for travel to the United States to participate in private U.S. programs are issued only when the programs are so designated.

The academic exchange program of the State Department—the exchange of graduate students, professors and research scholars—is perhaps that part of exchange most indebted to private individuals and agencies* for its conduct and effectiveness. A good many academic grantees indeed rarely see a government official, or the inside of a U.S. Government office. To be sure, some of the private agencies which help a grantee with his exchange arrangements act under contract to, or have financial support from, the State Department, but they are essentially private groups. All, moreover, are under the general policy supervision of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, a private body of U.S. educators, appointed by the President from the private academic and cultural community.

* School teachers are the fourth major category of academic exchange grantees and form an important part of the State Department's total academic exchange program. Teacher exchange is, however, carried out by a government agency—the U.S. Office of Education (Institute of International Studies) under a cooperative arrangement with the State Department. All teacher exchange is supervised by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Take the case of Mr. Yasuo Ueda, a graduate student from Japan in the 1968-69 academic year, who was selected by the bi-national Commission in Japan to receive a grant for a year of advanced study in the United States in managerial marketing. The Commission, although initiated and supported, like 46 others around the world, under U.S. exchange legislation, is a quasi-private group. Mr. Ueda's grant, awarded by the Commission from State Department funds, provided him with travel costs. In the United States, the Institute of International Education (IIE), a private U.S. educational exchange organization, arranged a fellowship for him to study at the University of Rochester. IIE, under contract to the

PRIVATE BUSINESS

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Bank of America
Boeing Co.
Braniff International
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chrysler Corporation
(John) Deere & Co.
First National City Bank of New York
Ford Motor Co.
General Motors Corp.
IBM (International Business Machines Corporation)
Kaiser Industries Corp.
Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.
McDonnell Douglas Corp.
New York Stock Exchange
North American-Rockwell Corp.
Pan American Airways
Standard Oil
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Weyerhaeuser Co.

STUDENT COUNSELING AND PROGRAMMING

American Council of Young Political Leaders*
Council on International Educational Exchange
Institute of International Education*
International Student Service (YMCA)*
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs*

and MORE OF THE PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
American Association for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation
National Association of Inter-Collegiate Athletics
National Collegiate Athletic Association
U.S. Collegiate Sports Council
U.S. Olympic Committee

* Under contract agreements with the U.S. State Department.

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

International Voluntary Services*
Lions International
National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
Rotary International
Young Men's Christian Association of the U.S.A.
Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Brookings Institution
Center for Applied Linguistics*
Hudson Institute
Institute of Defense Analyses
International Marketing Institute*
Rand Corporation
Stanford Research Institute

COOPERATING IN EXCHANGE

FACILITATIVE AGENCIES FOR EXCHANGE VISITORS

COSERV (National Council for Community
Services to International Visitors)
Council on Leaders and Specialists*
Governmental Affairs Institute (International Visitor Service)*
International Exchange Program, National
Assembly for Social Policy and Development*
People-to-People, Inc.

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ARTS

American Association of Museums
American Educational Theatre Association
American Institute of Architects
American Numismatic Society
American Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers
American Symphony Orchestra League
Association of American Colleges, Arts Program
Association of American Dance Companies
Institute of Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts
Intercollegiate Music Festival
International Theatre Institute
Music Educators National Conference
National Association of Schools of Music
National Music Council



RETURNED FOREIGN LEADER grantee John Poku (right) shows training films on farm coops to officials of Ghana's National Farmers' Union. Mr. Poku, Union Secretary, received the films and much educational material from Farmland Industries in Kansas City, big U.S. cooperative, one of his major hosts on his recent U.S. study trip.

can host family on weekends and holidays and attended some community activities. In short, his entire exchange experience was a private one. His only direct contact with the American Government, beyond accepting and signing his travel grant agreement, was a series of pre-departure "orientation-to-America" talks arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo before he left Japan. Foreign exchange professors and research scholars find their exchange experience in the United States an equally private affair.*

A largely private mechanism is also used in selecting American academic grantees. For American graduate students, campus screening committees and the IIE (or, for professors and scholars, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils) do preliminary screening of candidates before final selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. Taken as a whole, about 1,300 private faculty members and other educators—most of them serving either as volunteers or with only per diem recompense—cooperate on preliminary screening of grantees and on program development for exchange of all academic grantees, including teachers.

* For foreign professors and advanced research scholar grantees, not IIE but the Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils arranges placements. The Conference Board's Committee, which works under contract to the Department, was formed by four leading U.S. scholarly and professional societies to assist the exchange program.

State Department, helps secure such placements in U.S. colleges and acts in a generally supervisory capacity to the students while in the United States.

On his arrival in the United States, Mr. Ueda went first to the University of Minnesota for a month's orientation and language training before he began his formal studies. At Rochester, he had in addition to the usual faculty advice, counsel and supervision from the foreign student advisor, who is a member of the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs, a private organization which receives funds from the State Department to promote such counseling services. During his study year, Mr. Ueda visited with an Ameri-

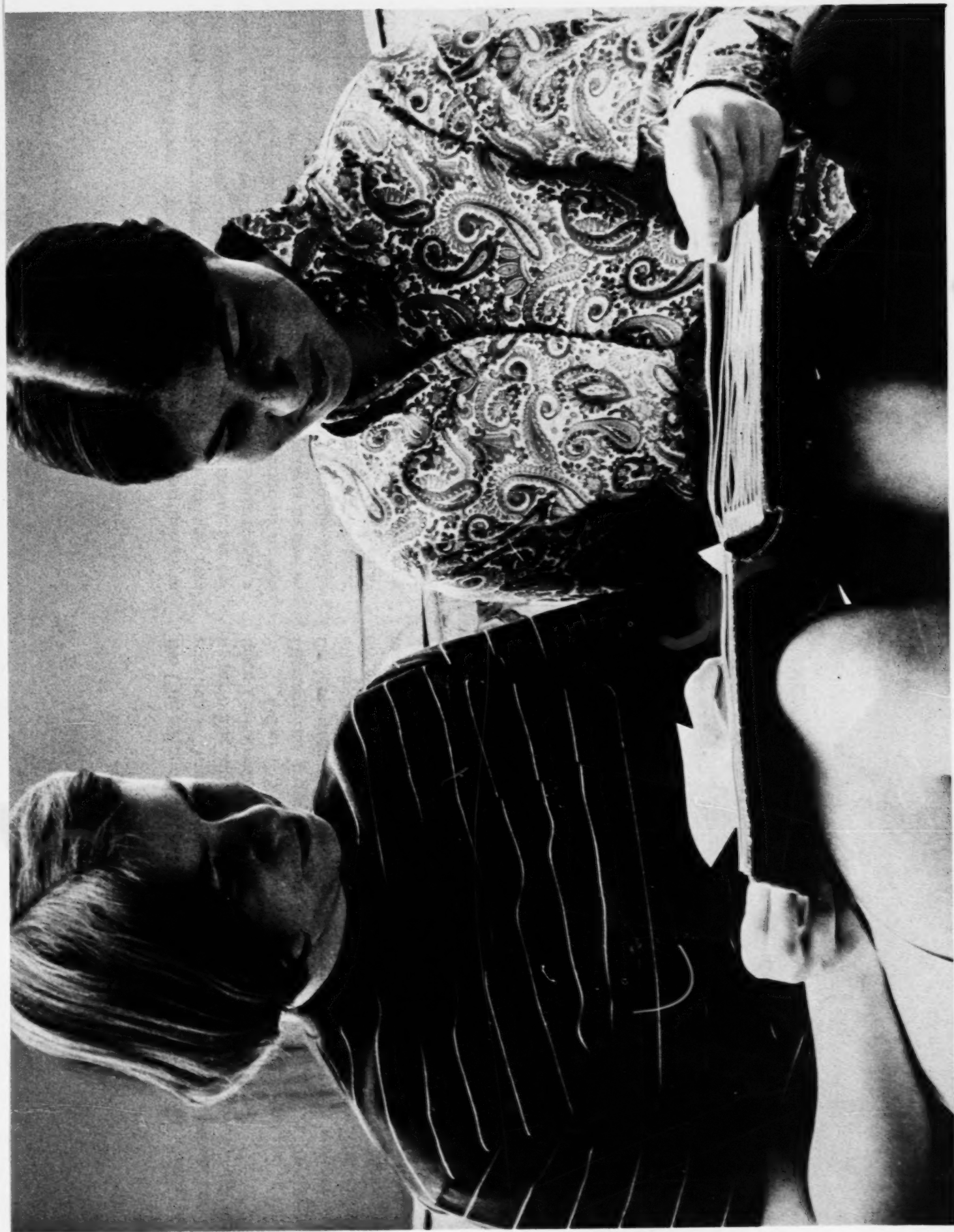
In addition to providing study and lecture opportunities to foreign academic grantees, American universities and colleges give the exchange program other important forms of cooperation. For example, a university will undertake, on contract to the Department, a special series of exchanges, usually planned over a period of several years, to help strengthen a particular university overseas in one or more special subjects. The University of California's exchange agreement with the Chinese University of Hong Kong is one of these projects. Another example is the Iowa-Istanbul political science project set up in 1966, under which the University of Iowa is assisting

the University of Istanbul to develop a chair in political science, by selecting an American professor each year to lecture at Istanbul and by providing advanced study in political science at Iowa for one or more Turkish scholars.

Other U.S. universities may conduct special seminars, at the Department's request, for particular groups of grantees. In 1969, the University of Pennsylvania, for example, arranged a seminar on urbanization for Latin American leaders; Georgetown University organized seminars on English-language instruction for Mexican teachers; and the University of Colorado at Boulder presented a



CORNELL IS HOST to 120 foreign students from all over the U.S. in an experimental workshop seminar designed to make their professional and cultural transition easier when they return home.



REUNION: Catching up on a year's activities since they saw each other in Finland the previous summer are Pam Frazier (left) and Mirja Ojala from Helsinki. Pam had visited Mirja as exchange students under the privately run Youth for Understanding program, which receives some supplementary U.S. exchange program support.

—PHOTO FROM THE MUSKOGON CHRONICLE

special science teaching program for Uruguayan science teachers. Lincoln University has for several years administered part of the exchange program for southern African students; the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee provides, in its school of education, a special program for educators from French-speaking African countries.

Only about 10% of the more than 121,000 foreign students in the United States are here on U.S. Government grants. Providing adequate counseling and placement for "non-grant" students as well as grantees is a matter of special interest and concern to the Department, and the cooperation of private professional academic organizations on this problem has been unique and invaluable. Groups such as the Institute of International Education and the American-Korean Foundation, for example, work in specific countries on counseling students who plan to come to the United States for study, whether or not under government sponsorship. English-language testing procedures for students around the world have been worked out with the help of the Center for Applied Linguistics, the American Language Institute of Georgetown University and the Educational Testing Service.

The Department has also had the constant advice and counsel of private agencies on the crucial questions of the comparability of U.S. and foreign academic credentials, and of suitable college entrance examinations for non-grantee as well as grantee foreign students. Among these agencies are the College Entrance Examination Board, the Council of Graduate Schools, the Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials, and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. Some of these organizations have worked on direct contracts with the Department, others have acted in a voluntary advisory capacity.

For all exchange visitors, from student to dignitary, direct acquaintance and talks with everyday Americans in their home communities are often the most eye-opening part of any visit here. Such

person-to-person meetings are regularly arranged by private agencies and individuals. Local volunteer groups include world affairs councils and international visitor and hospitality centers. COSERV (the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors), the largest agency, was founded in 1961 by such groups in nearly 75 major cities, specifically to help develop and coordinate services to introduce foreign visitors to American people, homes and communities. Members of these groups—almost all volunteers, men and women—meet foreign visitors upon their arrival in town, help arrange their visits to local leaders and professional organizations, and provide home hospitality and home stays. Altogether, there are 800 or more local groups working to the same purposes, handling well over a quarter million individual local visits a year. Although few similar groups exist overseas, many private individuals and agencies abroad make a particular effort to assure that American visitors meet (and, if they are students, live with) local families, and get a personal immersion in local social and cultural life.

Finally, among the distinguished private groups concerned with exchange are seven advisory boards and commissions whose members, chosen from the educational and cultural world, counsel the State Department on the program. From the Advisory Committee on the Arts which counsels and assists the Department on the support of U.S. performing artists abroad, to the presidentially appointed senior advisory groups, the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, and the Board of Foreign Scholarships which supervises all academic exchange, these groups represent the high level of citizen interest in exchange, and help assure the program's quality and effectiveness.

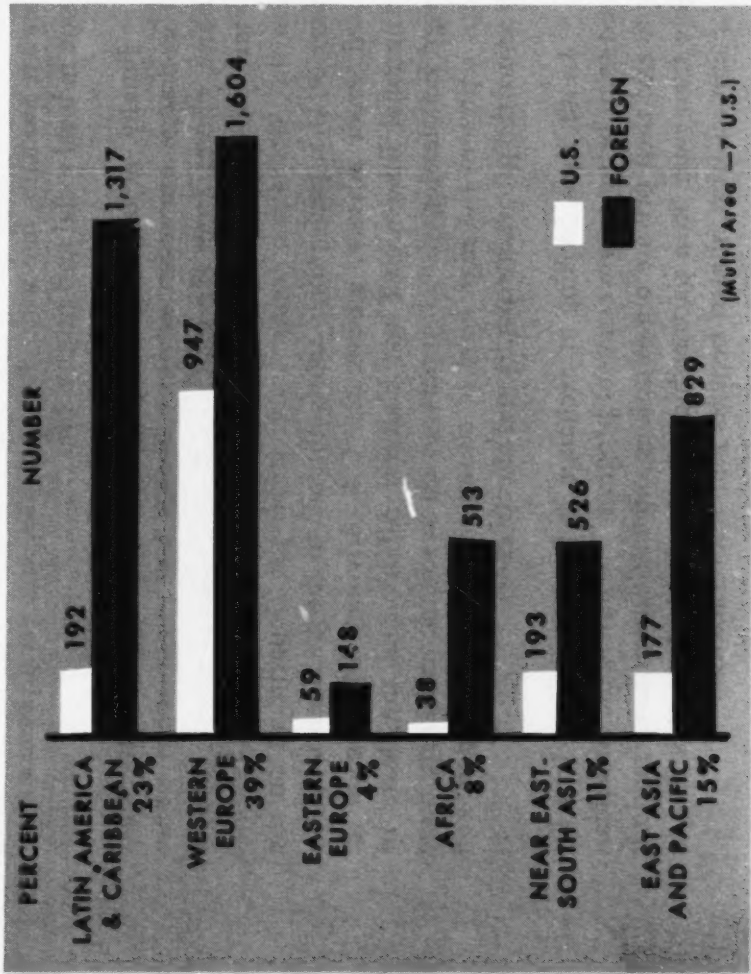
In all, then, looking at exchange in the broad view, it is far indeed from being a "government program". Rather, the American people and their private organizations and institutions have made it largely their own, in a partnership as remarkable for its variety as for its mutual trust, shared benefits and responsibilities.

A PROFILE OF THE EXCHANGE PROGRAM - FY 1969

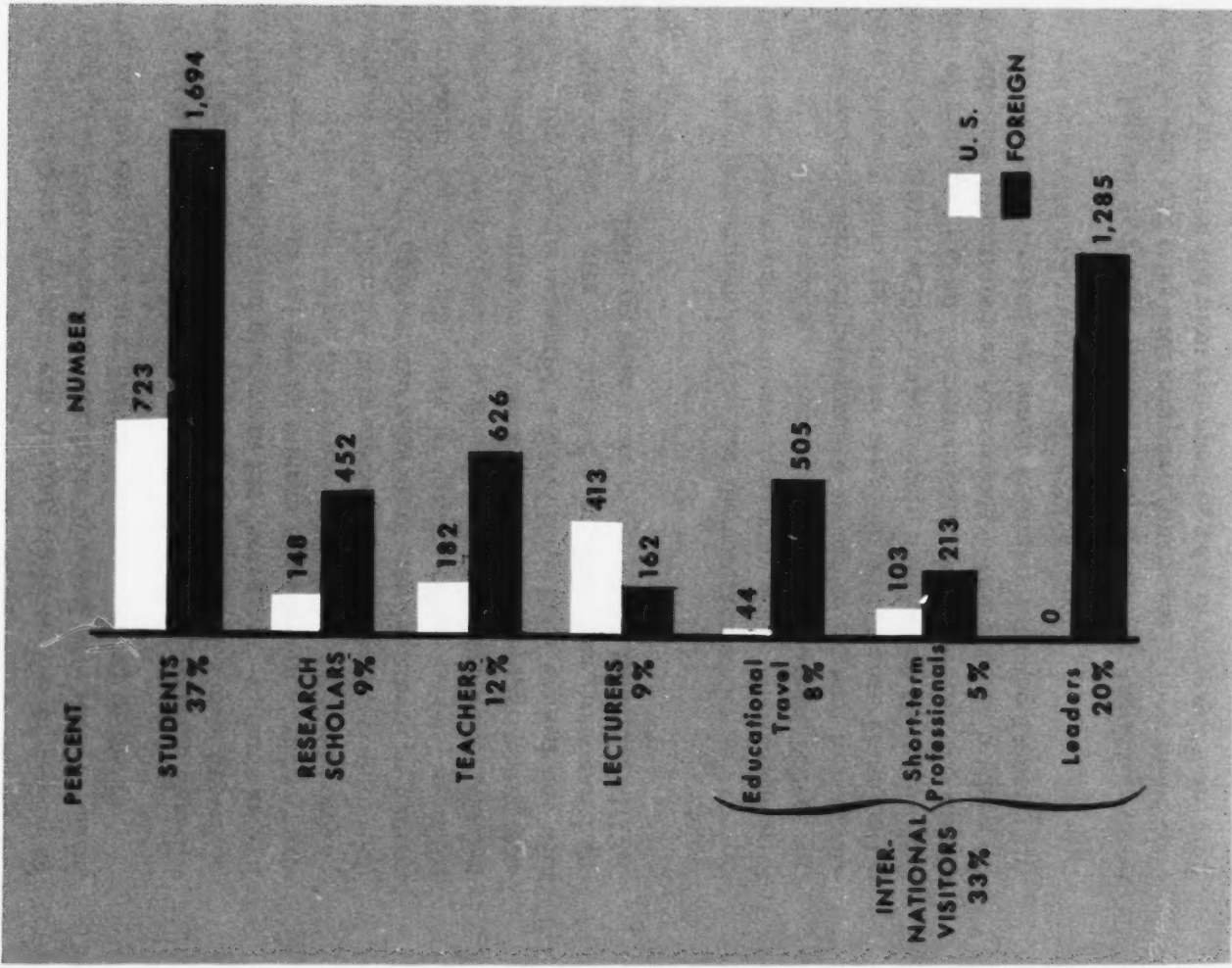
TOTAL GRANTEEES*

	U. S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1949-1969	37,649	94,731	132,380
1969	1,613	4,937	6,550
1968	1,764	5,043	6,807
% CHANGE 1969 over 1968	-8%	-2%	-4%

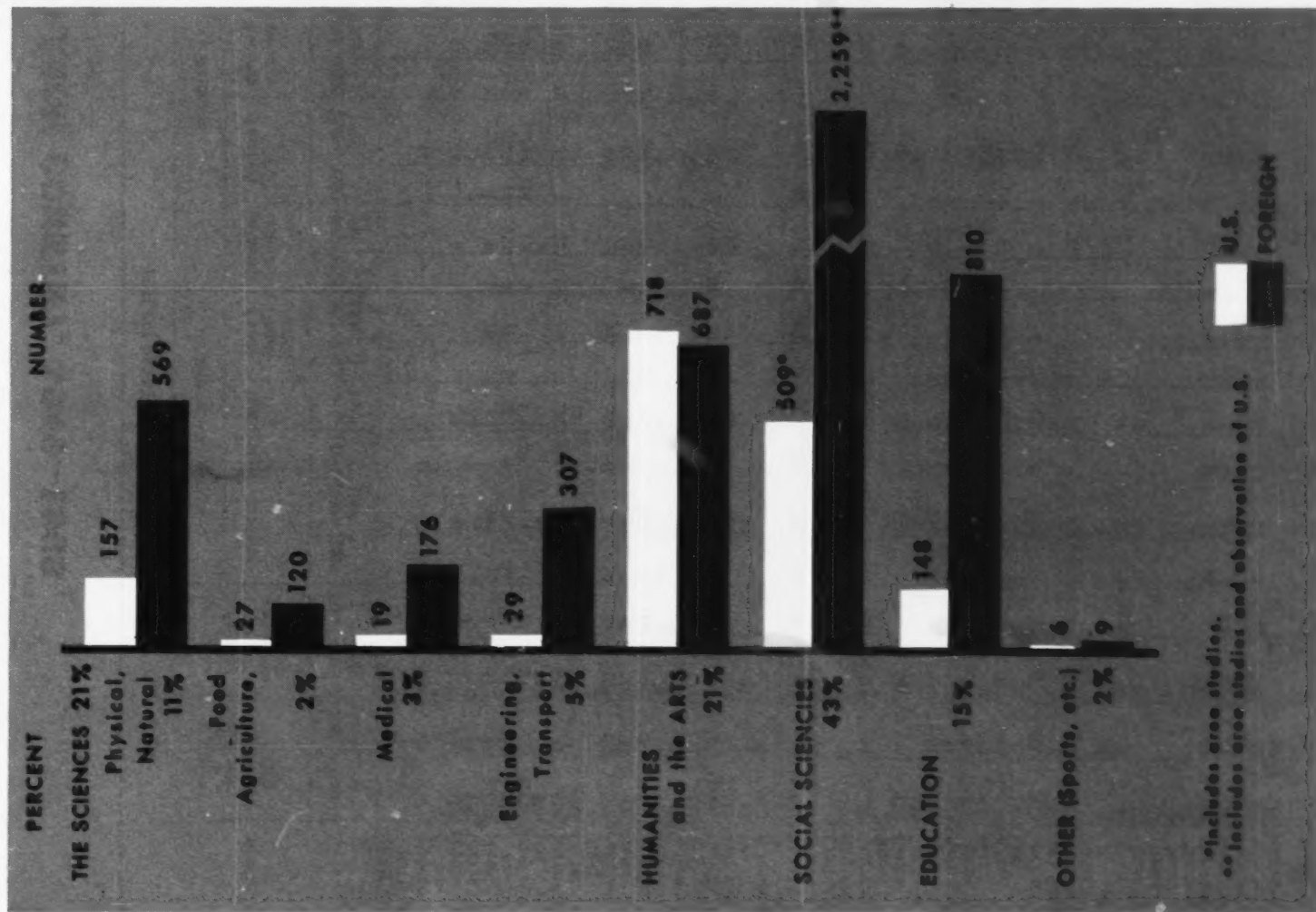
BY AREA



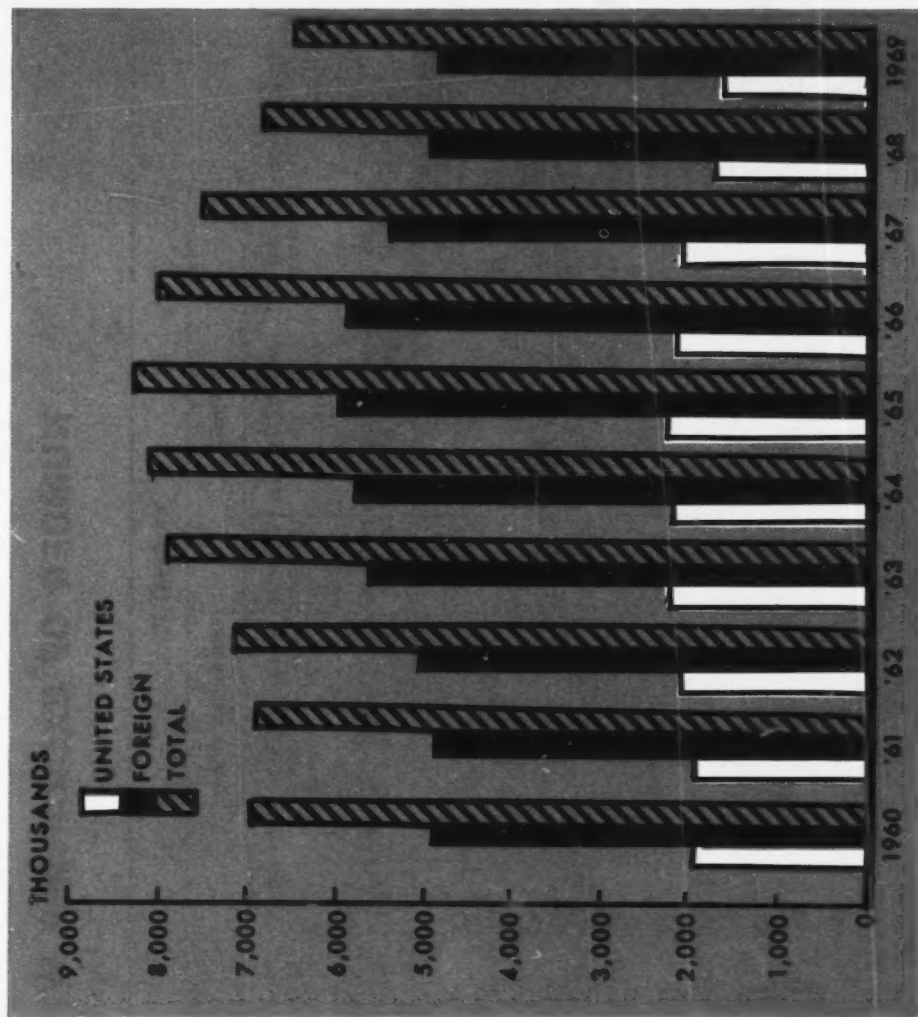
BY CATEGORY OF GRANT



BY FIELDS OF INTEREST



GRANTEES OVER THE PAST DECADE



WOMEN AS % OF ALL GRANTEES

	U. S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL	40%	23%	28%
TEACHERS	45%	39%	40%
LECTURERS & RESEARCH SCHOLARS	7%	9%	8%
LEADERS, SHORT-TERM PROFESSIONALS	12%	9%	9%
AS % OF ALL GRANTEES	31%	19%	27%

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1969
(Arrivals Only)

U.S. GRANTEES										FOREIGN GRANTEES										U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Area and Country									
Academic					International Visitors					U.S. totals, cumulative					Academic							International Visitors					Foreign totals, cumulative			
University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Specialists	Leaders	1949-1968			1969	1949-1968	1969						
1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968	1949-1968								
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA																														
Afghanistan						4	52																							
Bhutan																														
Ceylon	19	2				14	103																							
Cyprus																														
Greece	136	3	58	2	332	9	4	1	8	64	37	2																		
India	431	37	225	14	160	7	361	19	95	117	13	1																		
Iran	20	2	10	3	67	1	102	7	106	284	14	4																		
Iraq																														
Israel	21	1	31		19		153	143	115	14	89	9																		
Jordan																														
Kuwait																														
Lebanon	1																													
Nepal	2																													
Pakistan	19																													
Saudi Arabia																														
Southern Yemen																														
Syria																														
Turkey	41	3	13	3	113	4	129	10	179	93	4	2																		
United Arab Rep.	58		38		6		353	520	573	2	112	7																		
Yemen																														
Multi-country																														
TOTAL	759	48	416	22	766	151,480	66	33	487	9	193	4,101	5,664	255	877	43	1,239	35	217	13	102	151,154	34	1,692	131	526	11,471	719	15,572	
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC																														
Australia	318	15	176	4	124	8	200	17																						
Brunei																														
Burma	18		20		50		74																							
Cambodia	34	3	112		42		98	7																						
China, Rep. of	6		8		2		24	1																						
Hong Kong																														
Indonesia	136	8	171	5	117	3	277	19																						
Japan	8	1	1	1	4		57	6																						
Korea																														
Laos																														
Malaysia	9	1	3		25	6	49	5																						
New Guinea																														
New Zealand	138	5	106	2	74	2	40	2																						
PACIFIC ISLANDS:																														
[Br. Solomon Is.]																														
Fiji Is.																														
Micronesia																														
New Caledonia																														
Tonga Islands																														
Western Samoa																														
The Philippines	79	3	37		10		162	5																						
Singapore	2	5	13		2		96	3																						
Thailand	16				41		96	3																						
Viet-Nam					1		8																							
Multi-country																														
TOTAL	765	41	649	13	559	271,141	68	9	583	28	177	3,883	6,451	336,182	53	1,319	58	325	16	129	251,136	24	2,744	317	829	14,756	1,006	18,639	TOTAL	

Table 1—Continued

NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1969 (Arrivals Only)

U.S. GRANTEES										FOREIGN GRANTEES										U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country							
Academic					International Visitors					Academic					International Visitors														
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Short-term grantees		U.S. totals, cumulative		University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders		Foreign totals, cumulative	
1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1949-1968	1969	
WESTERN EUROPE																													
Austria	598	26	89	3	77	3	121	6		8	38	931	910	38	179	14	99	4	83	5	3	49	5	251	5	71	1,645		
Belgium	284	10	70	2	61	2	50	2		3	16	484	441	13	136	10	122	10	25	3	3	14	2	178	11	49	968		
Canada																													
Denmark	243	11	107	8	39	4	1			4	25	550	592	22	209	12	91	2	56	3	48	40	2	162	3	44	1,194		
Finland	104	4	66	6	69	2	172	10		19	22	452	786	26	227	19	259	5	25	2	2	196	5	437	16	73	2,051		
France	4,217	146	413	11	468	3	353	19		24	176	5,651	4,044	222	707	41	720	17	319	29	48	181	5	602	20	329	6,930		
Germany	2,971	148	293	19	548	38	423	29		598	234	5,067	5,390	122	610	24	890	24	153	17	30	258	5,490	42	229	13,050			
Gibraltar																													
Iceland	17	2	7	9	1	12	1		3	25	4	77	130	7	5	48	1												
Ireland	23	2	15	2	3	1	49	6		3	11	104	103	21	23		279	34	5		3	4	29	2	58	522			
Italy	1,669	65	406	24	575	5	331	12		20	106	3,107	1,429	68	725	42	374	26	128	13	3	75	4	538	13	166	3,438		
Luxembourg										4			44				15	1											
Malta																													
Netherlands	1																												
Norway	487	15	118	5	217	3	166	7		8	30	1,026	883	21	256	6	164	10	74	2	2	87	2	152	4	45	1,663		
Portugal	316	4	154	4	56	1	96	5		2	14	638	1,115	35	346	3	173	3	65	4	1	60	2	161	3	50	1,971		
Spain	25	4	17	3	1																								
Sweden	229	23	72	6	235	1	135	15		10	44	725	375	35	53	9	71	5	56	8	29	35	3	103	8	98	358		
Switzerland	53	7	21	1	10		50	2		15	10	159	144	16	95	10	57	1	35	4	2	118	2	126	4	35	612		
United Kingdom	2,286	87	384	13	1,905	77	387	21		19	198	5,179	2,726	117	1,374	71	1,925	78	624	33	6	87	482	16	315	7,539			
Multi-country ¹										6	6	289																	
TOTAL	13,523	554	2,237	107	4,364	136	2,510	143	3	963	7	24,547	19,209	774	4,974	265	5,341	222	1,652	123	226	29	1,315	30	9,159	161	1,604	43,480	
EASTERN EUROPE																													
Bulgaria	1									4	1	7	2		3	1	6	4					6	3	11	6	5	33	
Czechoslovakia										3	1	4					3	1					22	3	2	8	12	40	
Hungary										1	1	1																	
Poland	54	8	1	3	1		29	3	4	120	5	225	99	11	84	11	25		6		8		76	3	57	25	380		
Romania	16	4	7				8	2		7	3	50	23		30	11			5				8	2	14	14	27	107	
U.S.S.R.										63	25	123	110	19	70	25	15	4	14	3	6		1	5	171	24	79	607	
Yugoslavia	14	7	10	2			36	8		38	8	29											142	4					
Multi-country										25	4																		
TOTAL ²	85	19	18	5	1		74	14	4	261	21	502	234	30	188	48	49	9	25	3	14		255	12	263	46	148	1,176	

¹ Includes grants to both Western and Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia for the period 1949-1964.² In addition, the following exchanges were arranged under State Department sponsorship and through the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants ("IUCTG"), with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the U.S.S.R.:
IUCTG EXCHANGES WITH EASTERN EUROPE

Country	U.S. Grantees				Foreign Grantees				U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Country
	Students	Research scholars	Teachers	U.S. total	Students	Research scholars	Teachers	Foreign total		
Bulgaria	2			2	4			4	6	Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia	6			6	8			8	14	Czechoslovakia
Hungary					2			2	2	Hungary
U.S.S.R.	28	4	22	54	24	4	18	46	100	U.S.S.R.
TOTAL	36	4	22	62	38	4	18	60	122	TOTAL

TABLE 1—Continued
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949–1969
 (Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEEES										FOREIGN GRANTEEES										U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Academic					International Visitors					U.S. totals, cumulative	Academic					International Visitors					Foreign totals, cumulative																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers		Educational travel	Specialists	Leaders																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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TABLE 1—Continued
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949–1969
 (Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES										FOREIGN GRANTEES										U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country							
	Academic					International Visitors					Academic					International Visitors														
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers	University lecturers		Educa- tional travel		Short- term grantees	U.S. totals, cumulative		University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educa- tional travel			Specialists		Leaders		Foreign totals, cumulative		
	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969		1949-1968	1969	1949-1968	1969	1949-1968		
LATIN AMERICA																														
Argentina	75	7	9		14	2	83	10	7	17	223	32	42	2	143	9	22	1	195	20	109	2	353	32	115	1,550				
Barbados	24	2	1		8		14			2	54	14	20		197	13	2		427	12	18	2	156	23	3	1,250				
Bolivia	124	10	19	1	76	3	131	13	15	2	468	46	113	6	301	9	33		814	54	156	4	491	70	63	3,175				
Brazil	106	10	10		16	21	96	3	6	27	271	30	44	5	212	10	19	4	62	5	28	2	212	25	81	1,053				
Chile	70	8	4		171	24	135	17		25	429	33	23	3	220	19	16	1	348	10	53	1	161	20	87	1,236				
Colombia	32	8			3	6	17	2		2	58	8	2		94	7	1		330	5	39	8	66	4	24	1,665				
Costa Rica	8				6		13				33	2	3		46				5		7		40			628				
Cuba	11					1				1	25	6	3		42	13	1		120	9	14	12	30	23	63	191				
Dominican Rep.	43	4	1		10		61	9		14	155	9	12		201	22	4		357	20	37	1	147	16	68	421				
Ecuador	2				2		14	2		2	26	1	2		82	11			343	20	23		59	15	47	1,135				
El Salvador	71				1		24				106	1	3		286	13	4		556		101	9	157	21	43	621				
Guatemala																										1,325				
Guiana (Fr.) & Surinam											1				1				1		2	1	6	1	2	15				
Guyana					6		2	1			11	3			13	1			4		35	3	31	7	14	153				
Haiti	18				2		12			1	38	71			56	6	1		21		19	4	17	8	15	200				
Honduras	8				7		16	1		2	39	58	1	3	112	11			153	13	13	4	59	11	26	463				
Honduras, Br.									1						15	2					2	13	2	18	3	8				
Jamaica	90	1	14		7		11	1		2	53	5	6		8	11	1		18	20	39	3	26	7	21	123				
Mexico	14	4	1		5		176	13		19	369	13	35	10	526	39	16		1,043	20	80	5	140	13	100	2,630				
Nicaragua	14				8		13	1		1	36	87	3	3	98	12	2	1	60	60	23	4	46	9	25	323				
Panama	6				6		18	1		1	37	102	3	8	87	8			53	4	21	4	84	9	32	385				
Paraguay	93	7	3		20		130	8	5	6	303	209	3	4	197	22	9	1	355	10	22	2	119	32	94	1,092				
Peru	25	2	6		6		14	4		1	24	29	2	2	5	5			15	2	21	2	25	3	7	104				
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	1		57	11	22			14	122	115	9	4	136	10	3		338	29	45	1	100	11	35	806				
Uruguay	75	5	5		25		41	6	9	11	159	67	7	8	162	22	3		373	29	48	1	238	23	82	981				
Venezuela	1	1			3		40			4	40	25	4	4	24	5	2		16	3	2	1	19	4	8	119				
West Indies: (Br.)											3								29							61				
French Antilles											2				2											1	9			
Netherlands Antilles											259															8	259			
Multi-country																										1				
TOTAL	915	61	99	1	406		1,080	97	51	192	3,387	233	466	41	3,328	280	142	7	6,129	285	1,028	71	2,926	400	1,317	18,851	22,238			
MULTI-AREA TOTAL							5			476	7																7	489		
GRAND TOTAL	16,133	723	3,475	148	6,252	182	6,463	413	102	44	3,611	1,694	8,368	452	11,510	626	2,379	162	7,215	505	5,547	213	18,133	1,285	4,937	94,731	132,380			

Table 2
FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969
(Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES						FOREIGN GRANTEES						U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Fields of Specialization		
	Academic			International Visitors			Academic			International Visitors						
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education-travel	Short-term grantees	U.S. totals	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education-travel			Specialists	Leaders
HUMANITIES FINE ARTS: Archaeology Architecture Painting, Sculpture History of Art, Architecture Music History of Music Theatre Arts History of Theatre Arts Other Fine Arts, Total	4 12 9 30 58 20 7 5 7 152	3 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 18		2			4 17 18 35 73 21 19 19 6 11 204	38 2 2 19 10 7 76	4 1 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 16		4 1 1 4 4 1 1 2 1 15	4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 14	1 1 8 3 3 24 65	5 2 11 23 35 21 7 198	4 53 3 10 26 23 35 1 43 402	HUMANITIES FINE ARTS: Archaeology Architecture Painting, Sculpture History of Art, Architecture Music History of Music Theatre Arts History of Theatre Arts Other Fine Arts, Total
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: African Classical East Asian Slavic, European Near East and South Asian Romance U.S. and English Other Language and Literature, Total	3 6 63 117 21 16 233	1 3 3 3 2 2 12	1 23 2 51 77	1 1 2 73 1 78			6 90 124 156 21 410	124 28 159	4 2 4 8 2 20	2 25 21 12 1 61		1 1 1 41 2 45 71	1 1 1 1 1 1 3 65	12 5 35 2 59 192 45 198	18 11 125 9 183 348 66 760	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: African Classical East Asian Slavic, European Near East and South Asian Romance U.S. and English Other Language and Literature, Total
SOCIAL SCIENCES Anthropology Business Administration Communications Economics Geography HISTORY: African East Asian European Latin American Near East and South Asian U.S. History and Civilization World Other History, Total	7 13 2 1 6 67 4 2 6 92	2 3 1 2 9 2 11 22		3 5 23 1 29 5 37			12 7 7 46 13 2 159	12 17 10 116 13 18 26	2 1 11 2 1 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 33		25 16 53 1 1 4 6	6 54 2 1 1 1 2 5	18 256 39 1 1 1 2 5	12 171 338 233 26 1 3 3 4 1 14 66 62 83	SOCIAL SCIENCES Anthropology Business Administration Communications Economics Geography HISTORY: African East Asian European Latin American Near East and South Asian U.S. History and Civilization World Other History, Total
LABOR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Law Manufacturing, Industry Political Science Psychology Public Administration Social Science Social Work and Welfare Women's Organizations & Activities Youth Organizations & Activities Sociology	21 42 4 1 5 6	6 1 5 2 1 11		7 18 17 12 11 11			14 35 73 23 3 1 30	72 5 54 28 15 6 45	1 17 11 11 2 4		8 1 1 2 35 1	69 51 16 5 8	4 1 13 43 32 6	110 54 3 412 19 8 16 27 21	115 220 9 542 41 52 35 57 16 64 91	LABOR, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Law Manufacturing, Industry Political Science Psychology Public Administration Social Science Social Work and Welfare Women's Organizations & Activities Youth Organizations & Activities Sociology

Table 2—Continued

FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1968—June 30, 1969 (Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES					FOREIGN GRANTEES						U.S. AND FOR- EIGN TOTALS	Fields of Specialization			
	Academic			International Visitors		Academic			International Visitors							
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Education- al travel	Short-term grantees	U.S. totals	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers			Education- al travel	Specialists	Leaders
Statistics	2	1		1		8	1	8						1	9	10
Urban Housing and Planning	1	1		1			2	25						25	35	47
Social Sciences, other							2							1	26	28
SOCIAL SCIENCES, TOTAL	196	56	15	145		46	458	562	68	81	38	249	162	1,015	2,175	2,633
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES																
Agriculture	2	2		1	17		22	35	1		1	26	10	32	105	127
Food Technology	1	1		1			3	4					2	1	8	10
Home Economics, Dietetics			1				2	7		1					7	7
Other																
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES, TOTAL	3	3	1	3	17		27	46	1	1	1	26	12	33	120	147
MEDICAL SCIENCES	1	4		13		1	19	79	77		7	3		10	176	195
NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES																
Chemistry	6	8	3	13			30	49	82	5	4			1	141	171
Earth Sciences	2	5		3			10	16	6		1			3	26	36
Life Sciences	8	11	2	26			47	46	96	11	5	1		2	161	208
General Science, Science History	1	2					3	2	17	21	12	1		2	119	160
Mathematics	11	6	9	15			41	66	26	5	6			1	102	127
Physics	3	9	1	11			25	64	2					3	6	7
Space Sciences							1	1		1				1	12	12
Natural, Phys. Sciences, other								10								
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, TOTAL	31	39	17	68		2	157	254	229	43	28	2		13	569	726
ENGINEERING	5	4		20			29	232	24	2	9	17		10	294	323
EDUCATION																
Administration and Supervision	2			2		1	3	6		67	1			10	84	87
Art and Music Education				2			12	10		10	1	1		2	14	26
General	2	2	8	12		1	16	34		34	1	27		80	142	158
Elementary and Pre-School	2	2	32	2			36	99	1	58				2	61	97
Secondary	2	4	4	1			7	6		8				2	107	114
Teacher Training and Methodology	2	1	1	2		3	3	1	1	8		2	1	7	20	23
English As A Foreign Language		16	1	25		3	46	27	1	120		9		1	158	204
Physical		3	3			3	6	8	2	4		60	12	1	27	33
Remedial							4	1		6		1	3	1	70	70
Science Education		1	1	3			4	1		23		1	1	1	26	30
Vocational		6	6	1			8	83		8				8	15	15
Education, other	4					3	8			1		1	3	5	93	101
EDUCATION, TOTAL	12	2	72	51		11	148	132	5	438	3	103	20	109	810	958
AREA STUDIES																
TRANSPORTATION	25	1		2	22	1	51	45	2			10	1	10	57	108
LIBERAL ARTS						6	6	6				1	2	4	7	13
SPORTS												23	4	4	6	12
OBSERVATION OF U.S. OTHER								2						1	27	27
TOTAL	25	1		2	22	7	57	55	2			34	3	19	113	170
GRAND TOTAL	723	148	182	413	44	103	1,613	1,694	452	626	162	505	213	1,285	4,937	6,550

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTEES IN THE UNITED STATES 1952-1966; 1967, 1968 and 1969 (Arrivals Only except for 1969)

State or Territory	Arrivals				Arrivals, extensions & renewals				Total arrivals		
	1967		1968		1969		1952-1969				
	1967		1968		1969						
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.					
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.			
Alabama	180	131	10	12	11	7	10	8	4	211	158
Alaska	17	6	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	21	10
Arizona	154	258	23	36	13	23	23	19	11	213	336
Arkansas	114	129	7	4	4	8	9	4	4	134	145
California	3,362	4,663	281	416	254	405	213	453	414	4,110	5,937
Colorado	386	918	31	77	27	66	23	41	69	467	1,102
Connecticut	797	1,240	59	58	42	44	51	3	60	59	949
Delaware	104	100	4	6	4	5	5	1	5	125	109
Florida	397	451	37	41	26	39	15	32	28	475	563
Georgia	254	365	24	34	20	30	12	1	25	30	454
Hawaii	120	42	17	9	11	11	9	4	9	157	66
Idaho	96	43	5	3	7	89	7	1	2	115	137
Illinois	1,518	3,414	122	201	94	199	98	6	234	1,832	4,048
Indiana	683	1,582	44	147	48	127	33	3	132	808	1,988
Iowa	436	690	26	49	29	34	25	59	58	516	832
Wyoming	71	43	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	489	829
District of Columbia	3	134	4	4	1	1	1	4	3	4	74
Guam	85	1,142	5	70	5	96	2	58	4	97	1,366
Puerto Rico	5	25,005	1	1,884	1	1,712	1	1,914	4	6	30,515
Virgin Islands	43	1	5	1	3	36	4	1	1	55	38
Multi-state	28,883	72,491	2,130	5,409	1,764	5,043	1,613	4,937	135	3,284	34,390
Residing or Assigned Outside the United States											
TOTAL											

TABLE 4

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAM, 1969 (Arrivals Plus Grant Extensions and Renewals)

Area	U.S. GRANTEES			FOREIGN GRANTEES			U.S. and foreign total participants
	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total U.S. participants	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total foreign participants	
Latin America and Caribbean	192	16	208	1,317	343	1,660	1,868
Western Europe	947	91	1,038	1,604	869	2,473	3,511
Eastern Europe	59	1	60	148	40	188	248
Africa	38	4	42	513	381	894	936
Near East-South Asia	193	11	204	526	961	1,487	1,691
East Asia and Pacific	177	12	189	829	690	1,519	1,708
Multi-area	7		7				7
TOTAL 1969	1,613	135	1,748	4,937	3,284	8,221	9,969
TOTAL 1968	1,764	182	1,946	5,043	3,317	8,360	10,306
Percent change FY 1969 over FY 1968	-8%	-25%	-10%	-2%	-1%	-2%	-3%

TABLE 5

WOMEN GRANTEES AS COMPARED TO TOTAL EXCHANGES, JULY 1, 1968- JUNE 30, 1969 (Arrivals Only)

Area	Students & ed. travel		Lecturers & res. scholars		Teachers		Leaders & professionals		Total	
	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All
U.S. GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	42	72	9	98			4	22	55	192
Western Europe	217	554	11	250	61	136	1	7	290	947
Eastern Europe	9	19	2	19			4	21	15	59
Africa			1	25	2	4	1		4	38
Near East-South Asia	37	81	7	88	7	15		9	51	193
East Asia and Pacific	4	41	8	81	12	27	2	28	24	177
Multi-area								7	2	7
TOTAL, U.S.	309	767	38	561	82	182	12	103	441	1,613
FOREIGN GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	153	518	6	48			48	471	325	1,317
Western Europe	179	803	33	388	118	280	22	191	342	1,604
Eastern Europe	15	30	7	51	108	222	10	58	37	148
Africa	49	217	2	2	22	22	20	272	69	513
Near East-South Asia	43	270	5	56	9	35	17	165	74	526
East Asia and Pacific	72	361	5	69	7	58	18	341	102	829
TOTAL, FOREIGN	511	2,199	56	614	247	626	135	1,498	949	4,937
GRAND TOTAL	820	2,966	94	1,175	329	808	147	1,601	1,390	6,550

TABLE 6

SOURCES OF FUNDS PROGRAMMED, FISCAL YEARS 1968 AND 1969 (Dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1968	1969	Difference Increase (+) Decrease (-)
MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT APPROPRIATION			
OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE			
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program Appropriations)	\$43,682,708	\$31,389,503	-\$12,293,205
Reserve Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions		1,033,328	+1,033,328
Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt		831,055	-33,334
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-Sharing Agreements		391,320	+28,727
Irish Counterpart Funds		1,794,464	-266,731
	2,061,195	89,608	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	3,377,785	4,139,775	+761,990
GRAND TOTAL	47,060,493	35,529,278	-11,531,215

Table 7

COUNTRIES WHICH SHARE COSTS OF EXCHANGE* (Dollars)

Country	Cost-sharing agreement signed	FY 1969 contribution
Australia	August 28, 1964	\$229,600
Austria	June 25, 1963	150,000
Belgium/Luxembourg		45,000
China (Taiwan)	April 23, 1964	15,300
Cyprus	September 7, 1968	2,420
Denmark	February 25, 1965	20,000
France	May 7, 1965	225,225
Germany	November 20, 1962	668,000
Iceland	February 13, 1964	1,137
Israel	March 23, 1967	4,286
Italy		240,000
Netherlands		45,858
Norway	March 16, 1964	28,000
Spain		75,000
Sweden	June 28, 1963	10,638
United Kingdom	May 10, 1965	34,000
TOTAL		1,794,464

*In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.

Table 8

TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED, FISCAL YEARS 1965-69 (Dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Percent change 1969 over 1968
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS: Exchanges with 127 countries and Territories	\$39,322,512	\$39,929,279	\$35,134,048	\$33,079,987	\$23,183,251	
Assistance to High School (Teen-age) Exchanges	385,000	385,000	200,000	180,000	182,762	
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students	391,324	394,816	271,549	362,600	455,000	
Volunteers to America			73,000	99,936	37,708	
TOTAL, EXCHANGE OF PERSONS	40,098,836	40,709,095	35,678,597	33,722,523	23,858,721	-29%
AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD	3,173,000	3,176,636	2,899,931	2,052,937	1,599,942	-22%
CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS	2,498,997	2,774,140	1,606,397	1,575,487	1,199,010	-24%
MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES	465,239	460,226	477,891	405,771	433,522	+7%
PROGRAM SERVICES COST	6,797,300	7,152,312	7,146,572	6,804,143	6,160,583	-9%
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	2,357,796	2,491,435	2,491,225	2,499,632	2,277,500	-9%
GRAND TOTAL	55,391,168	56,763,844	50,300,613	47,060,493	35,529,278	-25%

EXPENDITURES BY COUNTRY, UNDER MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT (P.L. 87-256) DURING FISCAL YEAR 1969

[illegible]

APPENDIX

PERFORMING ARTS GROUPS AND ATHLETIC TEAMS SENT ABROAD IN FY 1969

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS (17)

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre Europe
 Alwin Nikolais Dance Company Europe and Near East
 Beers Family (folk ballad) Latin America
 Buddy Guy Band (blues) Africa
 Charlie Byrd Quintet (classical, popular) Africa
 First Chamber Dance Quartet Near East, Far East
 Glen Tetley Dance Company Europe
 Jazz Dance Theatre Africa
 Junior Wells Rhythm & Blues Band Far East
 Martha Graham Dance Company Mexico
 Merce Cunningham Dance Company Latin America
 New York Philharmonic Europe, Near East
 New York Woodwind Quintet Latin America
 Oliver Nelson Septet (jazz) Africa
 Paul Taylor Dance Company Latin America
 Schola Cantorum Europe
 Smithsonian Olympic Folk Music and
 Dance Festival Mexico

ACADEMIC GROUPS (6)

Duquesne University Folk Ensemble Eastern Europe
 Millikin University Jazz Band Near East
 Southern Methodist University Jazz Trio Latin America
 University of Illinois Jazz Band Europe
 University of Minnesota Concert Band Soviet Union
 West Virginia University Percussion Ensemble. Latin America

ATHLETIC TEAMS (7)

Armed Forces Basketball Team Latin America
 AAU Gymnastics Team Latin America
 College All-Star Baseball Team Mexico
 Davis Cup Tennis Team Far East
 Seattle Gymnastics Team Far East
 Track and Field Team (AAU) Far East
 Track and Field Team (AAU) Africa

INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS (3)

Andre Watts (Pianist) Far East
 Betty Allen (Soprano) Latin America
 Jimmy Driftwood (Folk Singer) Far East

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ADVISORY GROUPS AND COMMISSIONS

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

In carrying out the exchange program, the Department of State in the fiscal year 1969, as in previous years, had the benefit of the cooperation and counsel of especially appointed boards and advisory commissions:

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS supervises the academic exchange program and selects all academic grantees. The Board's chairman is James R. Roach, professor of government, University of Texas, who succeeded John Hope Franklin, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, in February 1969.

THE U. S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS recommends to the President broad policies on the conduct of international educational and cultural programs. Its chairman is Homer D. Rabbidge, president of the University of Connecticut.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS advises the Department of State on exchange programs in the arts. Its chairman in 1969 was Roy F. Larsen, vice chairman of Time, Inc., first elected in 1963.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS assists the Department in a continuing review of U. S. Government book and library activities abroad. Its chairman during 1969 was W. Bradford Wiley, president of the publishing firm of John Wiley and Sons who was appointed in 1966.

THE ADVISORY PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS assists in the planning and selection of exchange programs involving athletes and coaches.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW BOARD FOR THE CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST (East West Center) which reviews the programs and operations of the Center, had as its chairman in 1969 Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii, first appointed in 1965.

THE U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO serves as an adviser to the State Department on UNESCO's program and biennial budget and as a link between UNESCO and the American people. Its chairman during 1969 was Alvin C. Emsch, president of the Academy for Educational Development of New York, who was elected in 1967.